

gravelled road, 114 miles in length, is under rapid construction from Champuā on the Baitarani river, opposite to Jaintia in the Singhbhūm district, to the border of the State with the Cuttack district, passing through the headquarters and the subdivision of Anandpur: bungalows have been built along the entire length at easy stages: this road will give direct access from the Chakradharpur station on the Bengal-Nāgpur line in the Singhbhūm district to the Vyās Sarovar station on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway in the Cuttack district. A good road is under construction from the railway station of Pānposh on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway in the Gāngpur State to Bonaigarh, the headquarters of the Bonai State.

Champuā-Vyās Sarovar road.

Pānposh-Bonaigarh road.

The Imperial post now plies in all the States, with sub-post offices or branch post offices at all the headquarters, except at Tigiriā. The five States transferred from the Central Provinces are well served in their postal communications, there being letter-boxes at the school houses in most of the important villages: the dealings of the post offices in these States are considerable, especially in the State of Kālāhandi. The Imperial post travels by the Sambalpur-Patnā-Kālāhandi road from Sambalpur and there is a telegraph office at Bargarh: at Bolāngir and Bhawanīpatnā there are sub post offices and letter-boxes at all the places where there are bungalows and also at other important villages *en route*: from Bhawanīpatnā the mail runs on to Madras, *via* Ampānighāt in the southern extremity of the Kālāhandi State. Telegraph lines connect Sundargarh, the headquarters of the Gangpur State, with Jharsagurā in the Sambalpur district, Nilgiri with Balasore, Dhenkānāl with Cuttack, Bāripadā with Rūpā station on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, and there is a telegraph line from Cuttack to Banki which gives ready means of communication with the States of Khandpara, Tigiriā, Barāmbā and Daspallā. Besides there are combined sub-post and telegraph offices at Pānposh and Kumārklā in the Gāngpur State and at Bāmra. A telephone line runs from Bāmra to Deogarh and from Deogarh to Bārkat and to Sagarā.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS.

Telephone line.

The Mahānadi and Brāhmani form broad waterways during half the year, but there is no steamer or regular boat service on either of them.

WATER COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bengal-Nāgpur Railway runs through the States of Gāngpur and Bāmra for 45 miles in the former, and 22 miles in the latter: the East Coast section of the same line passes in proximity to the States of Ranpur, Nilgiri and Mayūr-bhanj. The only State railway in the States is the narrow

RAILWAYS.

gauge line, 33 miles long, from Rūpsā station on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nāgpur line to Bāripadā, the headquarters of the Mayūrbhanj State. A broad gauge line is about to be constructed from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway to the foot of the Gurumāsaiāni hill in the Mayūrbhanj State to transport the iron ore for the Steel Works to be erected at the former place : an extension of the railway system in the Mayūrbhanj State is also under contemplation.

TRAM-
WAYS.

There are light tramways for the transport of minerals only in the Gāngpur State : these light tramways run from the Bisrā railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur line to Ursu, a distance of five miles, and from Rourkelā to the Brāhmani, a distance of 3 miles, to transport limestone and dolomite : a light tramway has also been constructed from the railway station of Dharuādiha on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway to Gariājor, a distance of 9 miles, to transport the manganese ore worked at the latter place. The granite quarries at Nilgiri are connected by a tramway with the Balasore railway station.

CHAPTER X.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

THE land revenue system is a very simple one and is practically homogeneous throughout the States. Ownership in the land rests with the State, but the right of occupancy rests with the actual cultivator who, so long as he pays his rents, is left in undisturbed possession. There is little or no subinfeudation but there are a few large estates. Alienation by sale, gift or mortgage by a tenant of his holding is illegal, and subjects both the transferor and transferee to unconditional ejectment. The influence of the Mughal-
LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.
 bandi districts is, however, observable in the States neighbouring on the Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts. Such alienation is strictly prohibited and disallowed in the five States transferred from the Central Provinces, the States of Bonai and Gāngpur and those States, such as Baud, Pāl Laharā and Athmallik which are more in touch with Sambalpur than Cuttack; in some of the States such transfers are allowed with the permission of the State authorities, but even in such cases the permission is sparingly given and only after close scrutiny. The Khonds, Binjhāls, Juāngs and Bhuiyās claim to be the real owners of the soil and when questioned "Who are you?" the answer invariably given, however humble in origin and position the member of these races may be, is "I am a zamindār," or owner of the soil. The wild non-Hinduised Khond has never consented to pay a regular land revenue: this class of Khond is mostly found in Kālāhandi, where a nominal fee is paid for the *padā* or *jhūming* area, and it is paid more as an act of concession than as a rental: of late years the Khonds have been induced in Kālāhandi to pay an increased revenue, but this has been chiefly an amicable arrangement. The Bhuiyās similarly pay a house-tax. There are practically no intermediate rights in the soil, except in the case of service tenures and other beneficiary grants.

In those States which have come from time to time under the administration of Government, regular settlements have been made: in the States formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, settlements are made by means of a local standard pole known as the *dusti padika* and a rough classification of the
SETTLEMENTS.

soil, or on an approximate estimate of the produce of the land. In these States the tenants are more advanced and are now accustomed to the methods of enumeration by *māns* (two-thirds of an acre), *gunths* and *biswās* of their land. In the five States transferred from the Central Provinces regular settlements have been made for many years past and the measurements recorded in acres: the tenants of these parts, however, and also of Gāngpur and Bonai, always denominate the area of their lands by the seed capacity. This system, too, is the common one even in the 17 States formerly known as the Tributary States of Orissa, and in those States the denomination in *māns*, etc., though well known and understood, is practically only used before the State officials or in presenting petitions. The periods of these settlements are generally for 10 to 15 years.

REVENUE-
PAYING
LANDS.
Revenue.

The rents are now mostly paid in cash and additional contributions at fixed rates, usually of rice, grain, *ghi* (clarified butter) and goats, are levied on the occasions of certain festivals: these payments in kind have in certain States been commuted to cash payments and the tenants have the option of paying the value in cash if they so desire. In the case of villages held by *lākhirāj-dārs* the tenants usually cultivate on the *bhāg* principle, or half division of produce, but this custom is rapidly disappearing. In most of the States supplies (*rasad*) are given free to the Chief and his officials on tour, and this supply is to be regarded as part of the revenue: the system of providing *begārī* or free labour, in return for daily feeding, is also really a revenue asset.

Rates of
assessment.

The revenue paid is supposed to bear some relation to outturn, but the mode of calculation is often crude. The rate per acre for rice lands ranges from Re. 0-9-8 to Rs. 3-14-6 and for miscellaneous crops grown on uplands from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 1-12-7. The assessments are light and pressure is rarely exercised in collection and the tenants readily obtain suspensions. In all the States the village headmen hold leases or *pattās* in which all payments due are noted and also the lands assigned in the village for village servants, who generally consist of the *chaukidār* (village policeman), water-bearer to supply water to visitors and the *jhānkar*, who is a village factotum, being the priest of the village sylvan gods, watcher and identifier of the boundaries and an assistant *chaukidār*, and a helper to the village headman in rent collection. The land revenue is collected by means of farmers termed variously *paontīās*, *gānjhus*, *sarbarāhkārs*, *pradhāns* and *thikādārs*. The villages are leased to these men for the period of settlement and in the case of villages which have not been regularly settled, the lease is usually for 5 years. These rent

Village
adminis-
tration.

collectors receive either commission varying from 5 to 15 per cent., or in several of the States have certain service or *jāgīr* lands known as *bhogrā* which go with the office : these lands are nowhere supposed to exceed 20 to 25 per cent. of the total lands of the village and are generally not more than 20 per cent. and usually less. The total *jamā* of the village is taken and the lands held by the farmer are taken as lands paying a rental equivalent to one-fourth of the total *jamā* if the *jāgīr* is allowed at 25 per cent. and so on, in proportion. In large villages these *jāgīr* lands are a great attraction and well-to-do cultivators are eager to take up the *gaontīāhi* of such villages : these lands are known as *bhogrā* and in all the States except Gāngpur are assessed and the *gaontīā* pays for them, but is only too glad to do so, as they are naturally about the best lands in the village. A *salāmi* or bonus is sometimes levied when renewing leases ; there is no fixed rule as to the amount, but it usually does not exceed one year's rental or the arrears due on the village. In some of the States, however, these *bhogrā* lands have disappeared and the *gaontīā* only gets his commission : in such cases it is difficult to obtain good men and collections suffer.

The right of a *gaontīā* is in no wise hereditary ; it emanates entirely from the State and a *gaontīā* cannot transfer by sale, gift or mortgage, his village or his *bhogrā* lands ; if he does so he *ipso facto* loses his village : he may privately partition the *bhogrā* lands amongst members of his family or allow tenants to cultivate them, but all such encumbrances are immediately voided when he ceases to be the *gaontīā*. *Gaontīs* who have held their office for twenty years or have executed substantial improvements in their villages obtain a protected status : that is, they are not ousted if they properly conduct the affairs of the villages, duly collect the rents and perform the other duties they are bound to and do not alienate their *bhogrā* lands or their villages. In cases where the *gaontīā* is *bona-fide* unable to collect rents he receives assistance from the State, but he must first pay in the total demand and then the State takes action on his behalf. The land revenue is a first charge on the land.

In some instances these headmen are the original clearers of the soil, and this class is common in Gāngpur and Bonai, where they are specially identified by the name of *ganjhus* : they generally hold their leases for longer periods than the ordinary *gaontīā* and their villages generally have not been regularly settled and in consequence rentals are lighter.

The only States in which there are zamindāris are Bāmra, Gāngpur, Kālāhandi, Keonjhar, Patnā and Sonpur. In Kālāhandi

Gaontīs.

Ganjhus.

ZAMINDARIES.

the zamindārs are members of the Rāj family and obtained their grants originally as maintenance grants. In Patnā and Sonpur the zamindārs are members of the aboriginal races such as Gonds and Binjhāls: the incidences of their tenures are dealt with in the articles on these States.

**REVENUE-
FREE
LANDS.** Besides the zamindāris, there are in all States grants to Rāj family grants. Other grants. members of the Rāj families known as *khanjā*, *bābūānā* and *khoryoshidāri* grants: all such grants are liable to resumption and in some States regular rules exist whereby the grants gradually become absorbed and assessed to full rates: the other grants are the usual gifts to Brāhmans in the shape of *lākhirāj* grants, *debottar* grants (religious), *brahmottar* and *māfi* (free) grants for various reasons: in some States these grants have been freely made to *paiks* (militia) who in former days were wounded or killed fighting for their Chief: such grants usually consist of isolated plots known as *phutkar* and the grants are styled *rakta-phutkar* (blood plots): *paiks* and others hold service lands (*jāgirs*) for various reasons.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Chiefs administer their States in accordance with the provisions of their *sanads* which define their status, position and powers. The five Sambalpur States transferred from the Central Provinces in 1905 received their *sanads* in the year 1867. The States formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa received their *sanads* in 1894 and the States of Gāngpur and Bonai in 1899, and in 1908 revised *sanads* were issued to the former States. All the 24 States are now known as the Feudatory States of Orissa.

ADMINIS-
TRATIVE
CHARGES,
POWERS
AND
STAFF.

The actual powers exercised by the Chiefs vary; in some States the power of imprisonment extends to two years, and all cases of heinous crime are committed to British officers for trial: in other States the Chiefs exercise full criminal powers, except that in the case of capital sentences the records of the case are submitted for confirmation by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The Chiefs, however, are not entitled to try offences in which Europeans are concerned.

The Chiefs usually invest their chief executive officer, the *Dudān*, with these powers or somewhat smaller powers and confine themselves to dealing with appellate cases. In the case of the States which from any cause come from time to time under the administration of Government, the Superintendents appointed by Government to be in direct charge of the States exercise the powers enjoyed by the Chief of the State.

As regards cases tried by British officers, the warrants of these officers are executable in a British jail. Those States which do not exercise full criminal powers, commit all cases which they are not entitled to try to a British officer: for the disposal of these cases the District Officers of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Sambalpur, and Angul and the Political Agent exercise the powers of Sessions Judges, over whom is the Commissioner of Orissa, exercising the function of a High Court. In the exercise of their residuary jurisdiction British officers are guided by the law of British India, relating to offences and criminal procedure, in so far as it is applicable, and in cases where the Chiefs and their

subjects are concerned in so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom.

The *sanads* provide that the Chiefs shall follow the advice of the officer duly appointed for that purpose by Government and lay down the general principles of administration. The management of excise is specially provided for in all the *sanads* and a prohibition is made against the levying of transit duties on merchandise. All the States are bound to deliver over offenders from British or other territory who take refuge in the States and to assist British officers who may pursue offenders within the States.

REVENUE. The total income of the States in 1892-93 was reported at Rs. 16,12,443 and in 1901-02 at Rs. 27,09,559. In 1907-08 it amounted to Rs. 41,43,385. The budget system is supposed to be followed and in many instances is carefully adhered to, but in some cases the actual system of accounts is not always as correct or systematic as they might be: the figures given above are, however, approximately reliable, as the States have from time to time come under Government administration and their finances conducted under regular account rules. On the whole, however, finances are well managed and a distinct improvement is taking place, and many of the States have annually a very fair balance set aside to meet unexpected emergencies and others have invested funds to meet necessity in the shape of famine or other misfortunes. The State of Mayūrbhanj has nearly 12 lakhs so invested in Government securities, the States of Dhenkāl, Bonai, Kalāhandi and Nayāgarh similarly have fair sums invested: in the State of Bāmra there is a special invested famine fund and the Patnā State has commenced to invest money for a similar fund. These invested funds are in addition to the annual closing balance for which a minimum equivalent to three months' average working expenses is sought to be aimed at. The land revenue of the States amounted in 1892-93 to Rs. 10,72,868, in 1901-02 to Rs. 15,26,646 and in 1907-08 to Rs. 19,77,684. The principal source of income is in most States the land revenue, which is supplemented by excise, stamps, judicial fines and license fees from various minor monopolies. In some of the States the forests yield a handsome profit. The excise revenue consists of the license fees from the outstills, and from *ganja* and opium shops. Some of the States have introduced the stamp and court-fee rules; the fees charged are generally below the rates prevailing in British territory. In all the States stamp fees are charged by the Chiefs, but in many cases the stamp merely consists of placing an impression of the State emblem on plain paper by a

Land
revenue.

Forest
revenue.
Excise
revenue,
Stamps.

rubber seal and writing in the value. The miscellaneous revenue of the States is derived from several minor sources, such as fines and fees, *salāmis* or *nazardnas* and license fees for the sale of various forest products. According to a time-honoured custom, certain sums are subscribed as *māyan*, or voluntary contributions, on the occasion of the marriage, birth or death of a Chief.

Miscellaneous revenue.

A large proportion of the total area of the States consists of forests, but a great proportion of this area is scrub. The character of the forests is the same throughout the States, except that the teak is found indigenous alone in the Kālāhandi State. The forests of the States were at one time extensive timber-producing tracts; reckless clearings, the wasteful system of *dāhi* cultivation, or felling and burning forests on the hill sides to raise catch-crops in the ashes, and in former days the felling and removing of any tree for the manufacture of railway sleepers without regard to any suitable girth limit, and the former indiscriminate ringing, a practice which has now been made a punishable offence, of *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) for resin or *dhap* by the forest tribes have very largely depleted them of good and valuable timber. Even where good tracts of forest still remain they have been spoilt and rendered very difficult of reservation by the indiscriminate location of villages and hamlets within their limits. The Chiefs do not now lease their forests without first obtaining advice and assistance from Government: suitable leases are now thus obtained for the States.

Forests.
General description.

Till recent years there was no idea of conservancy, and it is only during the last few years that the Chiefs have begun to realize the necessity of enforcing a regular forest administration, if any permanent and continued source of revenue is to be enjoyed from their forests. This has been forced upon their attention by the rapid disappearance of their forests before the spread of cultivation and the continued demands of villages for fresh forests from which to draw their supplies for domestic and agricultural purposes. The States formerly exercised no control over the forest areas allowed to the villagers, with the result that these areas quickly disappeared before the rapacity of the axes of the Kol and indigenous races, and the States are now having to find fresh areas for the villagers out of tracts, which have always been regarded as set apart as State forests. From the absence formerly of all conservation and protection against fire, reproduction has greatly diminished. Many of the States have awakened to the necessity of a forest policy and are taking vigorous action to re-establish their forests as far as possible. The advent of the railway and the great improvements which have taken place of

Forest administration.

late years in communications have added a greatly increased value to the forests. There is now very little really good timber left in the vicinity of the Mahānadi and Brāhmani rivers, which furnish the best waterways, but elsewhere and further inland the forests owe their partial preservation to the absence of good roads and difficulty of transport. In the States of Daspallā, Kālāhandi, especially in the zamindāri areas, Khandparā, Mayūrbhanj, Nayāgarh, Pāl Laharā, and the western portion of Patnā, fine and valuable forests still remain. But for the Khonds in Kālāhandi and the Juāngs in Pāl Lahara the forests in these two States would stand unrivalled. In the Rāmpur-Madanpur zamindāri of the Kālāhandi State the *sāl* attains to great dimensions.

It is, however, only comparatively recently that any system of forest conservancy has been introduced into the States : whenever States have come under the administration of Government, steps have been taken to separate and properly demarcate the State forests from the village forests, to constitute properly reserved areas and to exercise some degree of control over the village or protected forests to prevent their sheer wanton destruction. The States which have led the way in forestry are Mayūrbhanj and Dhenkānāl. In the former State there is one tract of forest which deserves especial mention : this is the range known as the Simlāpāl, in which there are large quantities of magnificent *sāl*. In this State there is a fully organized Forest Department, with a trained Forest Officer in charge and properly qualified assistants under him. In the State of Dhenkānāl a survey of the forests was made by a Government Forest Officer during the period it was under administration : the work of demarcation, surveying and preparation of working-plans was taken in hand and is being carried on by the present Chief : a trained officer is in charge of the department with Dehra Dun students under him. The State of Nayāgarh is under the administration of Government, and the demarcation and survey of the very valuable forests on the southern border have been nearly completed. The same policy has been undertaken in Pāl Laharā during the period of its administration and a capable Forest Officer is in charge. In Patnā and Kālāhandi the demarcation of the State forests from the village jungles is in progress. In Bāmra the Chief has commenced a regular system of forestry and has a Dehra Dun student in charge, and two local men are being trained for the State in the British Forest Division of Singhbhūm. In Gāngpur the Chief has recently appointed a Dehra Dun student to organize the Forest Department. In Narsinghpur and Barāmbā there are small but valuable forests, and rules have been drawn up for their working

In all the States where there are forests of any value, forest rules now exist for their management. The Chiefs now evince genuine interest in the preservation of their forests. From all the States where there are forests, of any value, local men are being regularly sent to Singhbhūm for a course of training in forestry. The present time marks an era in the history of forestry in the States of Orissa.

As regards the administration of the forests themselves, it is a Village recognised custom and one based on immemorial usage that the ^{forests.} villagers have a right to the forests round the village site: in former times this no doubt was taken as giving a right to the forest for such a distance as the villagers were able to proceed and remove the timber and produce to their homes: the growth of neighbouring villages, however, with similar rights led to difficulties, and it was necessary for the State to assume some control over these forests. The result is that now-a-days the people pay commutation Fees for the right to cut and remove what are classified as third class timber from these village forests for domestic purposes and also a certain amount of *sāl* for their agricultural implements: if timber of any other class is required or there be a demand for a larger supply of *sāl*, these are obtained from the State forests on payment of license fees at reduced rates, if they are genuine residents of the State. These commutation fees are, in the more advanced States and where it is desired to obtain a more precise and scientific assessment, levied on the cultivation at the rate of one anna per *mān* (or two-thirds of an acre) of rice lands and half an anna per *mān* on uplands and culturable waste. In the case of non-cultivators a special rate is provided for according to the class of calling followed, a blacksmith naturally having to pay more than a weaver. In the more backward States the fee is charged on the number of ploughs possessed by a cultivator and on the industrial classes a special fee per house is levied, but in these cases the fee is generally known as a *pāṭhī*, literally a cess paid by a weaver of the Pān class, but generally used to express the fee charged for wood taken for domestic and professional purposes by the industrial classes: thus there is the *dālkāṭī* or fee paid by the rearers of tusser cocoons, *lohāri*, fee paid by the blacksmith, *kumhāri*, fee paid by the potter, etc. It is usual for the commutation fee to cover the price of *sāl* required for carts and cart-wheels, but this is not universally so: the solid-wheeled carts (*angars*) necessitate a very extravagant use of timber, two large-sized planks being required from which to cut out the half circles required to make the wheel. In some parts a *tangāhī* is also levied; this is, however, really an item of land revenue receipt,

being a charge of so much on each family using an axe for cultivation, in other words, the rent paid by those races who live by the method of *dāhi* cultivation described above.

**Edible
fruit-
trees.**

Both in the State and the village forests all edible fruit-trees are strictly preserved: these are the *kendu* or ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), *jām* (*Eugenia jambolana*), jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), *āmra* or hog-plum (*Spondias mangifera*), and *chār* (*Buchanania latifolia*).

**Timber
trees.**

The principal timber trees are *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*), *piāsāl* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *sissū* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), *karam* (*Adina cordifolia*), *bandhan* (*Ougenia dalbergioides*), *gamhāri* (*Gmelina arborea*), *kendu* or ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*) and *āsan* or *sahāj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*). A certain amount of teak (*Tectona grandis*) of good quality and fair size is met with in Kālāhandi especially on the south-western side in the hills bordering on the Khariār zamindāri.

**Other
common
trees.**

Among other common trees are the mango (*Mangifera indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), *jām* (*Eugenia jambolana*), jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), *āmra* or hog-plum (*Spondias mangifera*), *chār* (*Buchanania latifolia*), *dhaurā* (*Lagarstamia parvi flora*), *haritaki* (*Terminalia chebula*), *kuchilā* (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *gundi* (*Mallotus philippinensis*), *bādārā* (*Terminalia bclerica*), *semul* or cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), *tūn* (*Cedrela toona*), *karanj* (*Galedupa indica*), *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *banyan* (*Ficus indica*) and *pāpāl* (*Ficus religiosa*).

**Minor
forest
products**

The minor forest products are honey, bees-wax, tusser, lac, a dye called *gundi* and various medicinal drugs. *Sabai* grass (*Ischaemum angustifolium*) grows largely in Dhenkānāl, Keonjhar, Mayūrbhanj, Nilgiri, Pāl Laharā, Tāleher and other States, and is used locally for the manufacture of ropes; there are *sabai* grass pressing machines at Bānki in the Bonai State, and at Bisrā in the Gāngpur State, the pressed bales being exported to Calcutta.

**Forest
revenue.**

The revenue from forests for the 24 States of Orissa amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 7,38,850.

**EXCISE
ADMINIS-
TRATION.**

Opium.

In the case of opium all the States draw their supplies from a Government treasury and make their own arrangements for sale within the States; the States formerly classified as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa obtain their supplies at the price prevailing in the British districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. The States of Gāngpur and Bonai, which were formerly comprised in the Chotā Nāgpur Division draw their supplies from the Government treasury at Puruliā. The five Sambalpur States transferred from

the Central Provinces obtain their supplies from the Sambalpur district. The States follow the system in force in British India and annually auction out the right to sell opium to licensed vendors.

In the case of *ganja* the States formerly known as the *Ganja*. Tributary Mahals of Orissa obtain their supply under what is known as the Cooch Behar system, the States obtaining *Rājshāhi ganja* at cost price on the condition of not selling the drug at a lower rate of duty than that levied in the neighbouring British districts of Orissa; the system was introduced in 1895 in order to prevent the smuggling into British India of Garhjat *ganja*. The system has worked well and the cultivation of *ganja* in the States has long ceased to exist. The States of Gangpur and Bonai obtain their supplies of *Rājshāhi ganja* from the Government treasury at Purulia. In the case of the five Sambalpur States the *ganja* supplied is *Khandwā ganja*, it was till recently issued to them from Sambalpur; but is now being obtained by them direct from the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar. The States, however, must retail the *ganja* at a rate not lower than that prevailing in adjacent British territory. The right to sell *ganja* in the States is annually auctioned out to the highest bidder.

As regards country liquor the outstill system is generally in Liquor. vogue, and in the five Sambalpur States the outstill system with dependent shops is the rule. The outstills are annually put up to auction; the liquor is mostly distilled from *mahuā*. The policy aimed at is to have not more than one outstill or shop for every 20 square miles, and this standard is observed in most of the States; of late years there has been a remarkable reduction in the number of stills and shops to the great improvement in the general excise administration, the supply of purer liquor and the lesser prevalence of drunkenness; the reduction has been marked in the Gangpur State where the number of stills has fallen from 220 in 1904 to 60 in 1908; similarly reductions have been effected with similar results in the five States transferred from the Central Provinces; in these States there were formerly a number of dependent shops attached to the outstills; reductions have been effected amongst the large Khond population of these five States. Formerly in some of the States the Chiefs levied an excise fee on the brewing of rice beer (*pachwai* or *handia*) for home consumption; Rice beer. this was strongly opposed by the indigenous races who brew *handia* and the tax has universally been abolished by the Chief and brewing for home consumption is allowed, but on no account may *handia* be brewed for sale and no licenses for brewing *handia*

- are given. In Mayūrbhanj and Nilgiri the Madras contract system for the supply of country spirit was introduced in 1905. The local manufacture of country spirit was prohibited and the spirit was obtained from the liquor depôt at Balasore, and stored at the State liquor depôts at the prescribed strength and then issued to the retail vendors on payment of cost price and duty.
- Toddy.** The tapping of the *tāl* palm for toddy is not allowed by the Chiefs of most of the States and any income under the head of *tāri mahāl* is unusual.
- Excise staff.** The only States which maintain a regular excise staff are the States of Mayūrbhanj and Gangpur; elsewhere the control of excise arrangements rests with the revenue officers and the police.
- Zamindāri excise arrangements.** In all the States the control of excise arrangements in the zamindāris rests with the Chiefs.
- For the prevention of disputes and smuggling a neutral zone of three miles has been established on either side of the boundaries between British India and the States, and the boundaries between the States themselves.
- Excise revenue.** The total excise income for all the 24 States is reported at Rs. 1,00,020 for the year 1892-93, at Rs. 2,26,225 for 1901-02 and at Rs. 4,16,001 for 1907-08.
- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.** In the disposal of civil justice the Chiefs of all the States have full powers, being bound only to administer justice fairly and impartially. It is open to the Political Agent to advise the Chiefs where injustice or hardship has been done. The great majority of the suits tried are below the value of Rs. 50. The average annual number of suits for disposal during the three years 1905-06 to 1907-08 was 17,105.
- Civil Justice.**
- Criminal Justice.** Criminal cases mainly consist of ordinary burglaries and thefts; dacoities take place occasionally but there are seldom any cases of rioting. Dacoity and robbery are as a rule exceptional, but certain limited areas bear an unenviable reputation for this class of crime: the wild and inaccessible hill tracts to the south of the Kalāhandi State on the border of the Jaypur zamindāri in the Madras Presidency are subject from time to time to more or less severe outbreaks of dacoity: this area is a difficult one to control and bad characters frequently resort there. The Khonds who inhabit these parts are always ready to join in with any adventurous leader and plunder the timid cultivators of the plains: these dacoities are, however, mostly technical and are entered into by the Khonds more in the spirit of sport than from any addiction to violent crime. The Kols in the wilds of Bāmra and the western portion of the Bonai State will similarly, from time to time, band together and commit dacoity. Dacoity from

agrarian troubles or other causes is rare, though from time to time rebellions, involving serious dacoity, have broken out amongst the indigenous races owing to opposition to some action of the State or to the pressure of the more civilised cultivators on the lands of these races. The average annual number of criminal cases reported to the police during the three years 1905-06 to 1907-08 was 7,768 in most of the States crime is now very fairly reported and these figures may be taken as a representative average.

The disposal of both civil and criminal justice has of late years shown a general improvement: suits and cases are disposed of with promptitude, findings and punishments are usually suitable and adequate, and this improvement is being steadily maintained.

The larger States of Mayūrbhanj, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal are divided into subdivisions with an officer in charge and in some cases a second officer: in Bamra the State is divided into three *tahsils* with an officer in charge of each: this arrangement naturally makes for more efficient administration and prompter disposal of judicial business. In the States of Pātnā, Sonpur and Kālāhandī the leading zamīndārs and other prominent persons are invested with powers as Honorary Magistrates, sitting generally as benches: the zamīndars also are sometimes invested with small civil powers.

The creation of a regular police force in the States has been POLICE. comparatively recent. In former times the *paiks* (feudal militia) Paiks. served as the representatives of the law and order imposed by the Chiefs. This body of men, however, has always been a source of danger and trouble to the Chiefs and their influence has been more than once too strong for the Chiefs to resist: the *paiks* have always regarded their police duties as nominal and only performed these duties when and how it pleased them. The employment of *paiks* is now confined to guard duty at the Chief's residence, escort duty and appearance on occasions of pomp and ceremony and in their place it has become necessary with the general advancement of the country to introduce a regular police force: the *paiks* have accordingly been greatly reduced in number and their grants of land gradually resumed, except in the Kālāhandi State, where a very large body of these men are still maintained and made to assist the regular police in watching and patrolling the turbulent tracts of the south-eastern boundary.

In 1907-08 the total police force in the States consisted of 418 Police officers and 1,936 men. In Keonjhar and Mayūrbhanj European force. European officers were in charge of the police force. There has been a great improvement in the pay of the police of recent years and there are now trained and qualified officers in charge. The Chiefs send their

own officers to the Police Training College at Rānchi for a course of instruction. In the larger States of Dhenkānāl, Gāngpur, Kālāhandi and Mayūrbhanj a large and well staffed police force is maintained and the police administration is very similar to that followed in British India. In the smaller States the police force is generally adequate and suitable to the requirements of the States, and in all cases regular rules are followed and suitable registers and forms maintained. The jealousy of earlier days between the police force of one State and another has very largely disappeared, and the State police now co-operate together for concerted action, regular inter-State co-operation meetings are held and inquiry slips as to the movements of bad characters regularly circulated : a set of mutual extradition rules has been adopted, and it is no longer possible for the criminal of one State to find a secure hiding in a neighbouring State.

In many of the States considerable attention has been paid to the proper housing of the police and excellent police stations and barracks are to be found.

**Rural
police.**

The rural police consist of the *chaukdars* who are remunerated with service lands: the *chaukdars* attend regularly on fixed dates at the police stations and are gradually being developed into a useful subsidiary aid to the police.

**Military
police.**

There are no regular military police in the States, but in most of the States a certain percentage of the force are armed with converted Martini-Henry carbines under the sanction of Government.

JAILS.

The old fashioned State jails consisting of a few thatched huts surrounded with a mud wall are now of the past. All the States now possess fair to moderate jails and the management is usually fair. The States of Dhenkānāl, Gāngpur, Kālāhandi, Mayūrbhanj, Nayāgarh, and Pātṇā, possess excellent masonry jails, the jail of the Kālāhandi State affording accommodation for nearly 400 prisoners : there are good masonry jails in Bāmra, Barāmbā, Baud, Daspallā, Narsinghpur, and Sonpur : new jails are in course of erection in Athmallik, Hindol, Nilgiri, Rairākhōl and Tālcher. The general adoption of regular rules for the administration of the jails has resulted in late years in a very marked improvement in the management and discipline : sanitary arrangements are well attended to : regular diet is given and labour on a graduated scale enforced : prisoners' history tickets are duly maintained and a medical parade of all prisoners is held weekly, when tasks are changed according to the state of health of a prisoner : the State Medical Officer daily visits the jail and in several of the State jails there are now dispensaries and sick wards : under the rules a

regular scale of punishment is prescribed and the punishments now inflicted are rarely inadequate or excessive. The majority of the labour done is extra-mural, but there is more regular indoor labour on set tasks than formerly : escapes are not very frequent, and in 1908 the total number was only 40 : this is noteworthy in view of the large amount of extra-mural labour done. The health of the prisoner is fair, and from 1906 to 1908 the total number of deaths was only 115. In all the States there is a Jail Superintendent and a Jailor in direct charge. The fly-shuttle loom is being rapidly introduced into all the jails and prisoners are sent to Bāmra, Dhenkānāl and Angul for training in the use of this loom.

With the exception of the two small States of Khandparā and Tigiria, all the States now maintain Sub-Overseers in charge of their public works. In the States of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayūrbhanj, regular Public Works Departments are maintained with qualified Engineers in charge, assisted by Overseers and Sub-Overseers. The States of Bonai, Gāngpur, Kalāhandi, Patnā, and Rairākhōl employ the services of the Executive Engineer, Sambalpur district, who is known as the Agency Executive Engineer : in these States there are fine public buildings and works of considerable importance are undertaken : in order to secure efficiency and proper control the Public Works Department of each of these States is manned by qualified Overseers and Sub-Overseers. For the efficient management of the public works of the States of Hindol and Nayāgarh, which are under the administration of Government, a Supervisor is in charge of the Public Works Departments of these two States : the Chiefs of the Narsinghpur and Barāmbā States likewise employ the services of this officer : plans and estimates for works to be executed in the States in the neighbourhood of Angul and Cuttack, when under administration of Government, are sent to the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, Cuttack, for professional scrutiny, and the same officer examines from time to time any plans and estimates on which the Chiefs of other States desire his opinion.

There are no canals in the States and the public works consist principally of public buildings, roads and bridges : there are excellent roads in several of the States : in most of the States there are excellent public courts and offices and good jails. Irrigation works on an extensive scale do not exist ; in Bāmra, Dhenkānāl and Mayūrbhanj, there are, however, some works of considerable size : in Bāmra, at a place called Sirgira, the Chief has undertaken a large scheme which affords irrigation to 2,000 acres. Deogarh, the headquarters of the Bāmra State, boast of a

PUBLIC
WORKS
DEPART-
MENT.

water-supply obtained from a fine waterfall close to the town the water from which is carried through the town by pipes and standards have been erected at convenient centres : the town also is lit by electric light and the Chief has a telephone service to the headquarters of the three *tahsils*, to the railway station of Bāmra and to his irrigation works at Sirgirsā. In Nayāgarh a programme of small irrigation projects has been drawn up and is being annually worked up to : the country of the Garhjāts lends itself very readily to these small but exceedingly useful works and of late years more attention has been paid to their developement.

For all the States famine programmes have been compiled, and the policy of gradually undertaking preventive works has been inaugurated. The villages in the Garhjāts are, however, for the most part well provided with irrigation tanks and small embankments, known locally as *mundā* : the nature of the country renders them a necessity, and in fact without them real rice cultivation would be impossible.

In 1907-08 the total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 8,03,879, of which Rs. 2,43,025 were spent on roads and Rs. 4,00,184 on public buildings. The principal expenditure incurred was by the States of Mayūrbhanj, Rs. 2,04,376; Keonjhar, Rs. 1,74,267; Kalahandi, Rs. 60,240; Nilgiri, Rs. 47,261; Nayāgarh, Rs. 45,668; Patnā, Rs. 41,219; Athmallik, Rs. 40,000; Dhenkānāl, Rs. 38,740; Bāmra, Rs. 27,855; and Gāngpur, Rs. 22,568. This expenditure was, however, above normal and was due to a certain extent to works being undertaken to provide labour owing to partial scarcity. The total expenditure in 1906-07 was Rs. 5,37,828. There is thus in the aggregate a considerable expenditure on public works, the expenditure annually showing a tendency to increase.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THERE are three municipalities in the States, viz., at Bāripadā, MUNICI-
the headquarters of the Mayūrbhanj State, and at Sonpur and PALITIES.
Binkā, both in the Sonpur State. An account of these three
municipalities will be found in the articles on the States of
Mayūrbhanj and Sonpur.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION. EDUCATION is very backward, but in late years there has been steady progress, especially in primary education. In 1901 only 2·7 per cent. (5·3 males and 0·19 females) could read and write. In 1907-08 the total number of pupils in the primary stage, both in Primary and Secondary schools, was 47,468 against 22,662 in 1901-02. The increase is a satisfactory proof of the progress of primary education: this advance is partly due to the extension of the Government primary grant to most of the schools in the 17 States, which formerly comprised the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, and partly to the better supervision afforded by the strengthened and better qualified supervising staff in all the States.

SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS. There were, in 1907-08, 3 High English schools, viz., at the headquarters of the Bāmra, Dhenkanāl and Mayūrbhanj States, with good boarding establishments attached; these schools are affiliated to the Calcutta University: 20 Middle English, 7 Middle Vernacular, 145 Upper Primary and 1,415 Lower Primary schools; the number of pupils in the High and Middle schools was 3,110, and there were 41,788 pupils in Primary schools. Besides these, in 1907-08, there were 5,409 pupils receiving instruction in 258 special, advanced and elementary schools.

One boy in every 5 of school-going age was in the primary stage in 1907-08 against one boy in every 11 of school-going age at the close of 1901-02. During the last few years there has been a growing demand for English education, with a view to gain admission to professional schools. The number of Middle English schools increased in 1901-02 by 4 and again in 1907-08 there was a further increase of 5 schools, and during the same period the number of Middle Vernacular schools declined by 5 in 1901-02 and by 5 in 1907-08.

FEMALE EDUCATION. The number of girls' schools in 1907-08 was 95 and 4,864 girls were under instruction; of this number, 3,180 girls were reading in boys' schools. In the 17 States, formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, the number of girls' schools has increased from 20 in 1901-02 to 48 in 1907-08 or by 140 per cent. Female education is gradually and slowly advancing and the

appointment of qualified female teachers to these schools has done much to popularise female education and to keep girls attending school to an older age.

In the States of Athmallik, Dhenkanāl, Kālāhandī, Keonjhar, Mayūrbhanj, Nilgiri, Pāl Laharā, Pātnā and Sonpur there are special schools for the education of aboriginal and low caste pupils, and in 1907-08 the number of pupils attending these schools was 6,342. Besides the pupils attending the schools meant specially for them, 3,061 pupils of these races attended other schools along with the pupils of other races in 1907-08.

Towards the close of 1905-06 eight *guru*-training schools were started in the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Dhenkanāl, Mayūrbhanj, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri and Talcher. These schools are entirely maintained and managed by Government agency: in these schools the teachers of the village schools are trained and monthly stipends are allotted for the purpose: a *guru*-training school has also been started at the headquarters of the Kālāhandī State at the cost of, and under the management of, the State.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1907-08 was Rs. 2,50,000, of which Rs. 37,000 was paid by Government, Rs. 1,36,000 by the several States and Rs. 77,000 from fees and subscriptions. The expenditure shows a marked increase of recent years in comparison with the expenditure of 1903-04: in that year the total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,000, of which Rs. 20,000 was paid by Government, Rs. 85,000 by the several States, Rs. 44,000 was met from fees and Rs. 7,000 from subscriptions. The result is that during the last four years the total expenditure has risen by 60·3 per cent. and the increase has been 85·00 per cent. in the contribution made by Government; 60·00 per cent. in the expenditure from the revenues of the States and 50·98 per cent. from the income derived from fees and subscriptions. In the case of the 17 States, formerly attached to the Orissa Division, contributions towards education are made by Government, and free assistance is also given by deputing Sub-Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors under an Agency Inspector of Schools to assist these States and the States of Bonai and Gāngpur in regularly supervising the schools and providing for expert and qualified inspection. For this purpose these States are divided into circles with Sub-Inspectors attached, and a Deputy Inspector is in charge of each circle. In the case of the States transferred from the Central Provinces the cost of education is entirely borne by the State revenues and from fees, no contribution being received from Government: these States employ their own

educational inspecting officers, and are assisted by the Agency Inspector of Schools.

The total expenditure on Primary schools for boys was Rs. 1,14,786 in 1907-08 against Rs. 74,754 in 1901-02: this increase is due partly to a larger contribution from Government as regards the 17 States, formerly included in the Orissa Division, and partly to an increased expenditure by the States.

The average cost of educating a boy in a Primary school amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 2-15 per year. During the six years from 1896-97 to 1901-02 the percentage of expenditure on Primary schools for boys and girls to the total expenditure on public education was 64·7. In the village Primary schools the teachers receive the greater part of their remuneration in kind.

The number of schools, scholars, and the cost of education in the 24 States of Orissa in 1907-08 was as follows:—

SCHOOLS.					SCHOLARS.					DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE							
Secondary	Public.	(Elementary)		Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Number of scholars of the several aboriginal races.	Percentage of boys at school to the boys of school-going age	Percentage of girls at school to the girls of school-going age	Contributed by Government	Contributed by the State	From fees	From other sources	Total		
15,40	Primary	Special	Private	26	532	1,946	46,446	4,881	50,327	9,403	18.97	2.04	Rs 37,988	Rs 1,35,842	Rs 54,485	Rs 90,413	Rs 2,50,698

GAZETTEER

OF THE

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

PART II.

STATES.

CHAPTER I.

ATHGARH STATE.

THE State of Athgarh lies between 20° 26' and 20° 41' N., and 84° 32' and 85° 52' E., with an area of 168 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Dhenkānāl State; on the east and south by Cuttack district; on the south the Mahānadi river forms the boundary between the State and the British district of Cuttack; and on the west by the States of Tigiriā and Dhenkānāl. The country is level, low-lying and very subject to inundation. The soil is fertile. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 53·50 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Athgarh.

PHYSICAL
ASPECTS.

This State is alleged to have originally extended on the east as far as *parganas* Outtaok Hāveli and Dālijorā; on the west up to Tigiriā; on the north from Kapilās to Gobindpur, Baldiābandh, Nadiāli, Krishnaprasād, and Paschimeshwar temple; and on the south to Bānki, Domparā, Matri, and Patiā. Kakhari and Tapankhand were annexed by the Mughal rulers, and neighbouring Chiefs encroached upon the State from all sides. Parājān and Bajrakot were given away as *Amruta-manohi* (religious) endowments about 106 years ago. The Rājā of Dhenkānāl who married two of the daughters of the Chief of Athgarh obtained possession of most of the *mausās* or villages of Majkuri Bisa, i.e., from Kapilās temple *via* Krishnaprasād to

HISTORY.

Paschimeshwar temple. The family of the Chief of the Athgarh State belongs to the Karan caste of Orissa, and its recognised title is "Sri Karan Bawārtā Patnaik." The founder of the State was Nilādri Bawārtā Patnaik: he was the Bawārtā or minister of the Puri Rājā, who conferred on him the title of Rājā, and gave him Athgarh as a reward for his services or, according to another account, as a dowry for marrying the Rājā's sister. The State is one of the ten States which entered into treaty engagements in 1803. From the time of the founder of the State up to date, twenty-nine Rājās are said to have held the *gadi*. The present Chief obtained in 1908, as a personal distinction, the title of Rājā Bahādur from the British Government. The emblem of the State is Rādhā Krishna.

THE
PEOPLE.

The population increased from 36,603 in 1891 to 43,784 in 1901; of the latter number all but 643 are Hindus. The most numerous castes are the Chasas (10,000), Sahars (6,000) and Khandaits and Pāns (5,000 each). The average density of the population is 260 per square mile. It is distributed among 192 villages, of which the principal is Athgarh, the residence of the Rājā and situated on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road, in 20° 31' north latitude, and 85° 38' east longitude. The village of Gobra lies near the eastern border of the State, in 20° 35' north latitude, and 85° 52' east longitude.

The census report of 1901 returned the population at 43,784 souls, classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 21,701, females, 21,440, total 43,141, or 98·5 per cent. of the total population of the State; proportion of males to total Hindu population, 50·3 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 149, females, 112, total 261, or 0·6 per cent. of the population; proportion of males to total Musalmāns, 57·1 per cent. Christians—males, 200, females, 182, total 382, or 0·8 per cent. of the population. Population of all denominations—males, 22,050, females, 21,734, total population of the State, 43,784: proportion of males to total population, 50·4 per cent. Number of literate persons in the State is 2,100 or 4·8 per cent. of the total population. Averages:—Villages per square mile, 1·14; persons per village, 228; houses per square mile, 52·4; houses per village, 45·9; persons per house, 5. The 192 villages are classified as follows:—171 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 17 with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, 3 with from one thousand to two thousand inhabitants and 1 with from two to five thousand inhabitants. Between 1830 and 1840, a number of people in the Athgarh State embraced Christianity, and the Baptist Mission at Cuttack in 1841 obtained a lease of 10 acres of jungle lands from the Rājā of Athgarh near

a village called Ohhagān. There are now three Christian villages, Parbatia, Kapatikiri and Arakhtāgar, with a population of nearly 400 souls, who live by agriculture as ryots of the Rājā, though they have their homesteads on Mission lands. In Parbatia, there is a chapel and a boys' and girls' school. There are 5 Mission schools in the neighbouring Hindu villages.

The State maintains at the headquarters a charitable dispensary known as the Diamond Jubilee Hospital in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant. The number of indoor patients treated in 1907-08 was 6, and outdoor patients 7,439. Vaccination is making progress in the State and there were 2,089 primary vaccinations and 813 revaccinations in 1907-08. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The soil is fertile, but is liable to inundations from the Mahānadi. The cultivation consists chiefly of rice, sugarcane, of which very valuable crops are raised, pulses and millets. The country is for the most part open, and lends itself readily to cultivation: the villages are prosperous, rents are light and the cultivators are undoubtedly prosperous as a class, and excellent irrigation tanks and embankments are to be found in many of the villages. The Chief has opened an experimental farm and has done much to introduce the better classes of fine rice and the drought-resisting classes of *dus* paddy for high lands. There are no forests of real commercial value: the forest areas have long yielded to the spread of cultivation and cutting for export of fuel for sale in Cuttack. AGRICULTURE.

The average rates of assessment for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class rice lands per acre are Rs. 2-9-1, Rs. 2-4-11 and Rs. 2-0-9, respectively. During the period 1893-1902 the average daily wages of labour was:—superior mason, carpenter and blacksmith 4½ annas each; common mason, carpenter and blacksmith 4 annas each; and cooly 2 annas. During the same period the average price of wheat, rice, gram and salt was 9 seers 15 chittacks, 18 seers 5 chittacks, 10½ seers and 12½ seers, respectively. In 1906 and 1907 a very marked rise in prices occurred owing to advantageous exports to outside areas, where high prices were prevalent: the cultivators of the State benefiting largely from the good prices obtainable for their produce. Prices here have risen about 50 per cent. in the last 15 years with the advent of the railway through Orissa and the facilities thus offered for the ready disposal of surplus stocks. RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture. In this State there is no manufacture or trade worth mentioning. The principal exported articles are food-grains, oil-seeds, fuel, bamboo, tree cotton and other minor forest produce, and the principal OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

imported articles are iron, kerosene oil, piece-goods, spices, salt and thread.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The State is traversed by the old high road from Cuttaok to Sambalpur and the newly opened Cuttaok-Angul-Sambalpur road. The Mahānadi river, which runs along the southern boundary, is readily navigable for large-sized boats, and great quantities of surplus grain, fuel and charcoal are thus cheaply and readily exported to Cuttaok. There is a branch post office at the headquarters of the State.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The estimated land revenue in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 35,620. No cesses are levied in the State and there are no zamindāris. The land tenure system is the same as in other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa: the system is based on the village headman known as the *sarbarāhkar*, who receives a commission on the collection of rents: there are the usual grants to members of the Rāj family in way of maintenance and the usual service *māfi* or free grants to the *paiks* (State militia) and others, together with the ordinary religious *debottar* and *brahmottar* grants.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* granted in 1894, which was revised in 1908 and under which the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,800, which is fixed: the Chief pays no *nazarāna* to Government on succession. The Chief carries on the administration of his State himself without any regular *Divān* (chief executive officer) though he is assisted by his relations, one of whom practically serves as *Divān*. The administration is on primitive and patriarchal lines, but is appreciated by the people. The total income in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 53,375: the Chief has recently adopted a regular budget system.

Finances.

Forest.

**Excise.
Civil
justice.
Crime.
Police.**

The forest revenue in 1907-08 yielded Rs. 2,778, and as already noted the forests are of little or no importance in this State. Excise yielded a revenue of Rs. 6,562. The number of civil suits for disposal was 892, all of a very petty nature, 88·5 per cent. being below the value of Rs. 50. In the year 1907-08 the number of cases reported to the police was 159. The police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, eight Head-Constables and 40 men: besides there are 335 *paiks* (State militia) holding service lands. The jail has accommodation for 10 prisoners and an extension of the jail is being undertaken. The daily average population was 10 in 1907-08. The State spent Rs. 6,340 on account of Public Works in 1907-08.

Jail.

**Public
Works
Depart-
ment.
EDUCA-
TION.**

There are 80 schools with 1,264 pupils. The Middle English school, two Upper Primary schools, one Girls' school, one

Sanskrit *tal* and 62 Lower Primary schools are maintained from the State funds, and the remaining 12 Lower Primary schools are private institutions. There is also one Government *Guru-Training* school. The State spent Rs. 1,047 on education and received from Government a grant of Rs. 2,112 in 1907-08; it also enjoys the services of a Government Sub-Inspector and of the Agency Inspector of Schools.

CHAPTER II.

ATHMALLIK STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS. THE State of Athmallik lies between $20^{\circ} 37'$ and $21^{\circ} 5' N.$, and $84^{\circ} 16'$ and $84^{\circ} 48' E.$, with an area of 730 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the State of Rairākhhol; on the east by Angul district; on the south by the Mahānadi river, which separates it from Baud; and on the west by Sonpur and Rairākhhol States. The country is for the most part covered with dense jungle, and a long range of hills clad with forest runs along its southern side parallel with the course of the Mahānadi. The country to the north of this range of hills rises to a fair elevation: the range is crossed by a picturesque defile which leads abruptly to the lower country on the south side of the range: between this range of hills and the Mahānadi river there is a belt of low land, fertile and opened up to cultivation, with an average breadth of 8 miles. There are deposits of graphite in this range of hills: iron ore of excellent quality is found universally over the State. There are no streams or rivers of any importance in the State. The fauna are the same as those met with in the other States of Orissa, and require no special notice. On the south-east of the State a tract of forest is reserved for elephant-catching operations: this tract joins up with the elephant forest in Angul. The Chief conducts elephant-catching operations generally about every third year: the catches do not usually average more than ten to fifteen animals. The average rainfall for the six years—1902-03 to 1907-08—was 53.16 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Kaintirāgarh.

HISTORY. The origin of the State is obscure. According to tradition, this State is said to have been founded by one Pratāp Deva who, with seven other brothers of the Rājā of Jaipur, came with their families on a pilgrimage to Puri. For some reason or other they had a quarrel with the Rājā of Puri, by whom two of the brothers were put to death. The remaining five brothers fled for their lives to the hills. The elevated plain known as Handapāgarh is, to the present day, renowned as the *garh*, or fortified residence of a Dom Rājā whom Pratāp Deva is alleged to have defeated. Pratāp Deva is said to have found a *kaṇḍā* (metal

vessel) in a tank which he was excavating there and gave the place and the State the name of Handapā. In course of time one of the Chiefs who held sway after Pratāp Deva divided the State into eight subdivisions and placed a Chief over each with a view of bringing the aborigines into subjection. Hence the State changed its name from Handapā to Athmallik. The Rājā of Angul considerably reduced the area of Athmallik State and included large tracts within the boundaries of Angul. Official records, however, show that till lately the State had no separate existence, and in the treaty engagement of 1804 it is mentioned as a tributary of Baud. It was treated as a separate State in the *sanad* granted to the Chief in 1894, the terms of which were identical with those contained in the *sanads* of the other Orissa Chiefs. The Chief was officially styled as the zamindār of Athmallik, and was addressed as *sdmant*. In 1874, however, he was officially recognised as Rājā, which title was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the late Chief, Rājā Mahendra Deva Sāmant, was given the title of Mahārājā as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State. Baud and Athmallik belonged to what was formerly known as the South-Western Frontier Agency, from which they were transferred to the Orissa Division in 1837. The Chief's emblem is a *kadamba* flower (*Nauclea orientalis*) and his family is called the *kadambabansā*. Another version of the origin of the Athmallik State will be found in the article on the history of the Baud State.

The population increased from 31,605 in 1891 to 40,753 in 1901, part of the gain being due to immigration from Baud and the Central Provinces. A great extension of cultivation has taken place in recent years, and the population is now nearly double what it was in 1881, but Athmallik is with the exception of Pal Laharā, Bonai and Rairākhōl, the most sparsely populated of all the Orissa States, the density being only 56 to the square mile. Of the total population all but 106 are Hindus. The most numerous castes are Ohasās (8,000), Gauras (6,000), and Gonds, Pāns and Sudhas (4,000 each). There are 460 villages, the principal being Kaintirā, the residence of the Chief.

The population is classified as follows in the census report of 1901:—Hindus—males, 20,701, females, 19,946, total 40,647, or 99·7 per cent. of the population; proportion of males to total Hindus, 50·9 per cent. Muhammadans—males, 45, females, 36, total 81, or 0·2 per cent. of the population; proportion of males to total Muhammadans, 55·5 per cent. Other denominations—males, 15, females, 10, total 25, or 0·06 per cent. of the population; proportion of males to total 'others', 60 per cent. Total

population of all denominations—males, 20,761, females, 19,992, total population of the State, 40,753; proportion of males to total population, 50·9 per cent. The number of persons able to read and write is 558 or 1·4 per cent. of the total population. Averages—Villages per square mile, 0·6; persons per village, 88·6; houses per square mile, 10·6; houses per village, 16·8; persons per house, 5·3. The census report returns the total number of villages in the State at 460, classified as follows:—457 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 2 with between five hundred and a thousand and only 1 with between one thousand and two thousand inhabitants.

The people are very wild and far more backward than the population of the neighbouring States of Baud and Sonpur and the district of Angul. They are content with inferior cultivation and prefer to spend much of their time in the forests of the State, hunting and living on forest produce.

**PUBLIC
HEALTH.**

The people are healthy and of fair physique. There is a dispensary at the headquarters with a Civil Hospital Assistant in charge and 4,295 patients were treated in 1907-08: an Ayurvedic dispensary has also been opened by the Chief. The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1907-08 was 3,207, of which 1,350 were revaccinations: the operations are conducted by vaccinators trained in the Cuttack Training class and they are under a Sub-Inspector. The people being mostly denizens of the forests are strongly averse to vaccination.

**AGRICUL-
TURE.**

The crops are mostly coarse rice and other inferior grains, with a few oil-seeds: castor oil-seed, however, of excellent quality is largely grown in favourable years, on the clearings in virgin jungle soil, and from this crop the people are usually able to fully pay their rents and have money in hand. Irrigation is very little practised and cultivation is of the crudest: the people prefer to live on the abundant products of the extensive forests to labouring on the soil and improving their lands.

**RENTS,
WAGES
AND
PRICES.**

The average rates of assessment per acre for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class of rice lands are Re. 1-2-9, Re. 0-13-11½ and Re. 0-10-5 respectively. The average rate of assessment per acre for uplands is Re. 0-8-4 and the average rate of assessment per acre for homestead land is Re. 0-4-11. During the period 1898-1902 the average daily wage of labour was:—superior mason and carpenter, 8 annas each; common mason, 4½ annas; common carpenter, 4 annas; cooly, 2½ annas; superior blacksmith, 5 annas, and common blacksmith, 3 annas. During the same period the average price of wheat, rice, gram and salt was 8½ seers, 17½ seers, 10½ seers and 10½ seers respectively.

After 1903, there has subsequently ensued a marked rise in prices as in the other States, especially those situated on the Mahānadi, a ready highway for the export of surplus stocks.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, 66·6 per cent. of the total population being agriculturists: only 1·38 per cent. follow trade: 4·47 per cent. accept State, domestic and other services: 21·9 per cent. maintain themselves on labour: and the remaining 5·68 per cent. earn their livelihood from other sources. The State boasts no special manufactures: iron ore of good quality is smelted and sent down to Cuttack. The principal trade consists in timber, fuel, and jungle products, which are carried by boat: the forests have been leased for sleeper cutting and have now been nearly worked out of large trees: there is, however, one large tract of forest untouched, which is kept as a reserve for elephant-catching operations. There is a small trade in oil-seeds by pack-bullocks, but the greater part of the trade is river-borne: the forests supply nearly all the timber used for oars by the boatmen who work over the whole length of the Mahānadi. The principal imported articles are spices, salt, mill-made cloths, brass and bell-metal utensils, piece-goods and kerosene oil.

The Cuttack-Sambalpur road runs through the northern portion of the State: a fair road from Kaintirā, the headquarters, joins up with the main road: it is a surface road and winds through the defiles in the hill range running parallel to the river. The Mahānadi affords a cheap and ready means of communication for the export of grain, timber and forest produce to Cuttack. There is a branch post office at the headquarters and the Imperial post crosses the river here and travels *via* Kantilo to Cuttack and *via* Baud to Sambalpur.

The land revenue administration differs but little from that of the other neighbouring States of the group formerly forming the Tributary Mahāla. The State, however, has always been more in touch with the institutions prevailing in the Central Provinces: for this reason the village headman is a more prominent person than in the other States and his service lands (*bhogra*) have not disappeared: a regular settlement based on a pole measurement has been made by the Chief. The land revenue demand is Rs. 25,770.

The relations between the Athmallik State and the British Government are, like those of the other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāla, governed by the *sanads* of 1894 and 1908. The State is liable to pay *nazarāna* on succession. The present Chief employs a regular *Dewan* and carefully follows a budget system. The total income of the

OCCUPA-
TIONS,
MANUFAC-
TURES AND
TRADE.

MEANS OF
COMMUNI-
CATION.

LAND
REVENUE
ADMINIS-
TRATION.

GENERAL
ADMINIS-
TRATION.

FINANCES.

State was Rs. 77,823 in 1907-08; the tribute was formerly liable to revision every twenty years, but was made permanent in the *sanad* of 1894 and fixed at Rs. 730. The forest revenue yielded Rs. 45,670 in 1907-08. In 1907-08 the excise income amounted to Rs. 3,215. Civil suits are all of a very petty nature; in 1907-08, 80 per cent. of the suits were of Rs. 50 in value and less, the number of civil suits for disposal during the year being 148. Crime is light and not of a serious nature: only 73 cases were reported in 1907-08 to the police. The police force consists of one Sub-Inspector trained at Bhāgalpur, 5 Head-Constables, and 25 men: besides 335 *paiks* (State militia) holding service lands. There is a masonry jail with accommodation for 8 prisoners, but a new jail on modern lines with capacity for 35 prisoners is under construction. The State spent Rs. 40,000 on account of public works in 1907-08.

Forests.
Excise.
Civil
justice.

Crime.

Police

Jail.

P. W.
Depart-
ment.
EDUCA-
TION.

In 1907-08 the number of schools in the State was 46, the number of pupils on the rolls being 1,163: there is a good Middle English school at the headquarters and also a girls' school: there are one Upper Primary school and 35 Lower Primary schools for boys in the State; there are besides 7 private schools. The Government *Guru*-Training school for teachers from the Baud and Athmallik States is located at Kamtirā. Education owing to the efforts of both the late and present Chief is making considerable headway in the State. The Chief spent Rs. 2,629 on education in 1907-08 and the State received an educational grant of Rs. 1,262 from Government in the same year.

CHAPTER III.

BAMRA STATE.

THE State of Bāmra lies between $21^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 12' N.$, and $84^{\circ} 8'$ and $85^{\circ} 13' E.$ Its formation is extremely irregular, the northern part running up to a point into the Bonai and Gāngpur States; and two points also extend considerably to the westward, the one into the Lairā zamindāri of Sambalpur district and the other into Tālcher State. It is bounded on the north by Bonai and Gāngpur States; on the south by the State of Rairākhōl; on the east by Tālcher State and the State of Pāl Laharā, where it links up with the hill tracts inhabited by the Bhuiyās; and on the west by the Sambalpur *khālsa* and the zamindāri of Jaipur or Kolābirā in Sambalpur. The extreme length north and south is about seventy-five miles, while the extreme breadth is about sixty-four miles. The total area is 1,988 square miles. The soil is light and sandy except in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills where it is loamy. There are some fine *sal* (*Shorea robusta*) forests in this State; the hill ranges are well covered. Iron ore is to be found in abundance. The jungles produce a considerable quantity of lac, silk, cocoons, resin, bees-wax, and honey. The only river of note is the Brāhmaṇī. But for certain rocky obstructions that occur at one or two places timber might be floated down this river to the coast. On the southern border of the State, there is a fine range of hills with extensive plateau land rising in parts to an elevation of 2,000 feet. The descent from this plateau is sudden and very precipitous, the range of hills abutting close upon the Sambalpur border, near Gourpālī.

The climate is malarious owing to the large forest areas, but the cultivated tracts are salubrious. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 65·46 inches.

The headquarters of the State are at Deogarh and there are two *tahsils* (subdivisions) with headquarters at Kuchindā and Bārkat.

The Bāmra State originally formed one of the Sambalpur and Patnā or Garhjat groups, the Chiefs of which were at first independent; but were subsequently held in subordination to the

PHYSICAL
ASPECTS.

HISTORY.

Mahārāja of Patnā, the most powerful of their number. In 1865 the Chief received from the British Government an adoption sanad, and in 1867 a sanad defining his status as a Feudatory Chief was granted. The State was transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in October 1905.

The family is Gangabansi Rājput; it does not appear to be in possession of any authentic traditions antecedent to *Sambat* 1602 (A.D. 1545): according to tradition the first Rājā of Bāmra belonged to the Rāj family of the Patnā State, and was stolen from his home and made Chief of the Bāmra State by the Bhuiyās and Khonds.

The present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1903: his father, Sir Bāsudeo Sudhal Deva, obtained the title of K. C. I. E. The emblem of the State is a *sankh* (conch shell).

THE
PEOPLE.

According to the census of 1901 the population of the State amounted to 123,378 against 22,456 in 1866, and an increase of 18 per cent. since 1891. The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 62,030, females, 58,962, total, 120,992 or 98·07 per cent. of the total population: proportion of males in total Hindus, 51·3 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 229, females, 118, total 347 or 0·28 of the total population: proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 65·99. Animists—males, 994, females, 1,031, total 2,025 or 1·6 per cent. of the total population. Christians—14.

In 1901 the number of villages in the State was 931, and there was one town, Deogarh, with a population of 5,702. The 931 villages are classified as follows: 907 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 21 with from five hundred to a thousand, and 3 with from one to two thousand. Averages—villages per square mile, 0·41; persons per village, 126; houses per village, 23·8; persons per house, 5; houses per square mile, 11·5.

The principal non-agricultural castes are Brāhmins, Rājputs, and Mahantis, while agriculture is carried on by Chasās, Gonds, Khonds, Agariās, Kaltuyās, Sudhas, and Dumāls. About 77 per cent. of the population speak Oriyā and 18 per cent. the Oraon and Mundāri dialects. In 1901, 4·06 per cent. of the population were returned as able to read and write. The principal castes and tribes are Chasās, Kisāns, Gauras and Gandās: the Gonds and Bhuiyās are also numerous. The people are well-to-do for the most part, especially the regular cultivating classes: the wilder tribes who practise *dahi* cultivation (clearing and burning forest tracts) and live to a great extent on jungle products are naturally not so well off.

RELIGION
AND
MANNERS.

The State possesses three dispensaries, viz., at Deogarh, Kuchinda, and Bārkut each with accommodation for indoor patients.

The dispensaries are in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants and an officer with the qualifications of an Assistant Surgeon is the Medical Officer of the State. In 1907-08 the number of patients treated was 21,188: vaccination work is in charge of a special Inspector: the State pays the vaccinators and itself collects a small charge for every case of successful vaccination: in 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 2,931 and of revaccinations 580. Fever is the usual complaint; cholera and small-pox epidemics occur from time to time.

As elsewhere in these parts, rice is the staple produce; oil-seeds, pulses, cotton, and sugarcane are also cultivated. At Balam, about 10 miles east of Deogarh, the headquarters of the State, the Chief has started an excellent home-farm: here are to be seen threshing machines, rotatory saws and sugar-mills, driven by steam power: on the farm various varieties of crops are grown and experiments made: there is a large vegetable market garden attached: at Sirgira close to Balam a large irrigation reservoir has been built irrigating a considerable tract of country. The villages are well cultivated and there are 974 irrigation tanks in the State. In the open areas of the State large and prosperous villages with good tanks for irrigation are commonly met with. Famine occurred in 1900 after a very widespread failure of the crops: the State, however, is not, unless under very exceptional circumstances, liable to severe famine.

The average rates per *mān* (about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre) for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class rice lands in Deogarh *tahsil* are Rs. 2-15-1, Rs. 2-6-9 and Re. 1-11-4, respectively, and in Kuchinda *tahsil*, Re. 1-14-2, Re. 1-7-11, and As. 10-5, respectively. The average rate per *mān* for *gorā* or uplands is Re. 0-12-6 in Deogarh *tahsil* and As. 9-8 in Kuchinda *tahsil*. A regular assessment of the land based on a soil classification has been made. In late years the average daily wage for a mason, carpenter, blacksmith and ordinary cooly has been As. 2-9, As. 3, As. 2-3 and As. 2, respectively. In late years the average rate for rice, *māga*, *birhi*, wheat and salt per rupee has been 18 seers, 16 seers, 20 seers, 8 seers and 17½ seers, respectively. The opening up of the country by the advent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has enabled the farmers to dispose of surplus stocks at handsome profits with a consequent general rise in prices.

Nearly 74½ per cent. of the total population are agriculturists: 12½ per cent. of the population follow industries: 5 per cent. follow various professions: only 1 per cent. are engaged in commerce: and others serve as field labourers and personal servants, etc. Keoline pottery, sugar and weaving are the

AGRICULTURE.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

principal manufactures. At Sirid, a village on the main road between Bāmra and Deogarh, there are saw-mills for cutting logs into railway sleepers: these mills give employment to many workmen and the timber business of the State employs a large number of hands as sawyers and carters. Principal exports are rice, pulses, oil-seeds, iron, timber, forest produce and catechu: and principal imports are mill-spun piece-goods, salt, sugar, spices and brass utensils.

**MEANS OF
COMMUNICA-
TION.**

There is a good road from the Bāmra railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur line to Deogarh, the headquarters, about 58 miles in length. This road carries a considerable amount of the large sleeper traffic of the State, especially from Sirid. The road continues from Deogarh as a fair surface road to the Tālcher border: from Deogarh to Balam there is a good road 11 miles in length, on which there is one steel girder bridge. The old Sambalpur-Midnapore road traverses the State: this road is no longer of the importance it formerly was as the direct means of communication with the State: it is, however, bridged throughout the State over the small streams by rough, but strong, timber trestle bridges. The village roads are fair surface roads, and there is a road from Deogarh to the border of the Rairākhol State running on to Rāmpur, the headquarters of that State. The Bengal-Nāgpur Railway passes through the north-eastern corner of the State with two stations, Garpos and Bāmra, within its borders. The Brāhmanī river forms a means of communication for small open boats, but the presence of rocks and rapids renders the transport of goods on any large scale impossible. There are rest-houses at Bāmra station, Kuchindā and Sirid. A telephone line runs from Bāmra railway station to Deogarh, and from Deogarh to Bārkut, the headquarters of the *tahsil* (subdivision) of that name and to Sirgirā. The Imperial post plies in the State, with sub-post offices at Bāmra, and Deogarh and branch post offices at Kuchindā and Bārkut, and letter boxes in the school houses at the principal villages. There is a telegraph office at Bāmra.

**LAND
REVENUE
ADMINIS-
TRATION.**

For the purposes of land revenue administration the State is divided into three *tahsils*, or subdivisions with a *Tahsildar* in charge of each. The *tahsils* are Kuchindā, the most highly cultivated area of the State, in the north-west, the Sadar or Deogarh *tahsil*, and the Bārkut *tahsil* to the south-east. The land revenue demand is about Rs. 65,500 and settlement operations are in progress: the land revenue system is very similar to that prevailing in the neighbouring States of Rairākhol, Sonpur and Patnā. The land revenue demand is divided into fixed and fluctuating collections: the fluctuating collections are derived from new

villages opened up and waste lands brought to cultivation. The rule is that new lands are generally allowed to be held five years free of rent. This collection also includes the assessment on *dahi* cultivation. The area under *dahi* is measured by the Forest Department and the rate charged is Re. 1-9 per *man* (about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre). The Pauriās or hillmen as in Bonai, are the people who practise this form of cultivation ; the Chief is trying to localise and keep within prescribed limits this reckless and wasteful form of cultivation by compelling the Pauriās to apply for sanction for any area they burn and this is then checked by the Forest Department. There is a famine fund amounting now to Rs. 30,000; the people receive advances at moderate interest for improvements.

A land cess is levied only from the people who live in Deogarh town, as they all hold their lands there rent-free. It is levied at a rate varying from one anna six pies to four annas per rupee according to the character of the *mafi* or free grant. The money is spent on the repairs of the town roads. The school cess is assessed at a quarter of an anna per rupee of rent according to the old settlement of 1877; it was not increased by assessing it on the rental obtained in the last settlement. The *gaontias* pay Re. 1 on the occasion of the *suniyā* (Oriyā new year in Bhādrabā (August-September)) and the Paush Pūrnimā (December-January). Land cess.
School cess.
Tith and nasarāna.

There are the usual grants to members of the family of the Chief for their maintenance, also *paik* (feudal militia) and other service lands, and religious grants. The villages in the State are held by (1) *gaontias*, (2) *pradhāns*, (3) *garhatias*. No distinction is made between the first two classes. In the Deogarh *tahsil* the headmen of the villages are called *gaontias* or *sarbarāhkārs*, and in the Kuchindā *tahsil*, *pradhāns* or *sarbarāhkārs*. The conditions of forfeiture are bad behaviour, failure to pay the rents, leasing or mortgaging the village or the *bhogrā* (village service lands enjoyed by the headman) lands. The *bhogrā* lands vary from 12 to 20½ per cent. of the cultivated lands of the village. *Rasad* or rations to State officers on tour are supplied on regular payment: in the village leases or *pattās* are entered a minute account of all heads of payments, *māfis* (exemptions) and duties. When a son succeeds his father as head of a village, he has to pay for mutation; only a son or an adopted son can inherit. Māfi grants.
Village administration.

The *garhatias* are the headmen of the *paik* (militia) villages of the State; these villages have to render watch and guard the palace when the Chief is away: they also have to assist in Feudal tenures.
Garhatias.

suppressing riots if called upon. In consequence they render no *bethi begāri* (free labour). Mr. Chapman, Political Agent, wrote of the fendal tenures in the Bāmra State as follows:—Though the necessity for military service has passed away, the whole system of the feudal tenure by which it used to be maintained still exists. Round the sites of the ancient *garhs* or forts which are mostly situated at vulnerable points on the border, such as Tārang on the boundary between the Bāmra and Rairākhel States and Garpos on the boundary between the Bāmra and Gāngpur States, are clustered colonies of men-at-arms called *paiks*. From ten to thirty *paiks* are located in a village. The head of the *paiks* in each village is called the *garhatīā* or *garh-naik*. He is also generally the *gaontīā* of the village. Besides his *bhogrā* land he receives a drawback of Rs. 6 per annum from his *jamā* for each *paik* for whom he is responsible. The *paik* is entitled to enjoy this amount of land rent-free in the village. The *garh-naik* also enjoys some Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 worth of land rent-free as such. He has an officer under him called the *dalbeherā* or captain who also enjoys *māfi* land. Over each group of 100 *paiks* is the *sardār* who generally enjoys one or more villages rent-free and receives a monthly pay of Rs. 5. In return for these remunerations the *sardār* and *garh-naiks* are bound to produce their *paiks* whenever called on by the Rājā. There is a great assembling of the *naiks* and *paiks* at Dasharā time when they compete for prizes in shooting and running before the Rājā. Their offices are hereditary. There seems to be no recognized head of the men-at-arms for the whole State corresponding to the *senāpati* in Kālāhandī. The duties of the *naiks* and *paiks* are now restricted to forming the Rājā's body-guard when he moves about the State, to carrying out certain police duties and conveying the *dāk*. Villages where *paiks* are located are known as *paiki* villages. The *paiks* and all the tenants of such villages are excused from all payments in kind. They pay all their rent in cash. The *sardār* is not responsible for the land revenue of the villages in his charge. His sole duty is to exercise supervision over the *garh-naiks* and *paiks*. The Goud community is presided over by headmen called *bariā* who in some cases hold several villages as their *jāgirs*. They are the intermediaries between the Rājā and the Gonds in all caste matters. There are other *jāgirdārs* holding groups of 4 or 5 villages scattered over the State.

Rekumti. *Rekumti* or payment in kind is levied from all villages, except from *garhati*, *lakhiraj* and *brahmottar* villages. It has been regularly assessed and is entered up in detail in the *kistibandi* (demand register). The payment is made into the State *amāra*

(*bhandar*). It consists of paddy (unhusked rice), *chaul* (rice), *maga*, *til* (sesamum), *ghai* (clarified butter) and *birhi*.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* of 1867 and the State pays a tribute of Rs. 7,500 which is liable to revision and was last assessed in 1909 for a period of thirty years. The Chief administers the State, with the assistance of three *Tahsilddars* as already noted, and there is also a *Naiib* (Assistant) *Tahsilddar* at Kuchindā; these officers also exercise criminal and civil powers, and there are Honorary Magistrates who render assistance in the disposal of criminal cases. The Chief exercises full criminal powers, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. For the disposal of criminal and civil business regular courts are maintained. The total income of the State in 1907-08 was returned at Rs. 1,68,481. A regular budget system is followed in the State and the finances are carefully administered.

GENERAL
ADMINIS-
TRATION.

Power.

Finances.

In 1907-08 the forest revenue amounted to Rs. 32,637, excluding the revenue from sleeper operations. The State forests have been separated from the village or *khasra* jungle. There are ten protected trees in this State, viz., *sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*), *bandhan* (*Ungenia dalbergioides*), *harar* (*Terminalia Chebula*), *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*), *kurum* (*Adina cordifolia*), *kendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*) and *sisa* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*). As regards the *khasra* jungle, the villagers are allowed to use it, but are not allowed to destroy it uselessly and the prohibited class of trees cannot be cut from it without informing the Forest Department. The cultivators pay a commutation fee or *halpancha* to cut and remove any kind of timber, except the prohibited class: non-agriculturists pay half an anna per head-load. The rate charged for dry timber of the prohibited class is two annas per cubic foot in Deogarh *tahsil* and four annas in Kuchindā *tahsil*; except under special permission no green timber of the prohibited kind may be cut. As regards destruction of the forests by the people the measures adopted are effective, and it is but rarely that instances are seen of the clearing of patches of forest with trees ringed and boles burnt for raising catch crops on *gora* or uplands. All persons, whether foreigners or people of the State, pay a grazing tax if they keep milch-cattle; the rate is one anna per cow and two annas per cow-buffalo to people of the State and four annas and eight annas respectively to outsiders. The people of the State get their fuel and also their supply of *chhan* (thatching) grass and *pandai* (*sabai*) grass included in the commutation fee. If, however,

Forests

fuel or grass is exported, a tax is charged. There is a considerable quantity of *pandsi* or *sabai* grass in the State, but there is no export of it on any scale.

Regular licenses are issued for felling and removing timber of the reserved classes. The forests are in charge of a trained forest student from Dehra Dun, assisted by two subordinates trained in the neighbouring Government forest reserves in Singhbhūm: demarcation of the reserved forests has been undertaken and the cutting of fire lines is progressing and the forest blocks are being divided up into coupés for regular felling. The State of recent years has entered upon a more scientific and regulated system of dealing with the forests.

Excise.

The State obtains its supply of opium through the Sambalpur treasury and Khandwā *gānja* is obtained from Nimār. The State charges the licensed vendors with the cost of transit; *gānja* is sold at Rs. 5 per seer. There is no regular excise staff, but the State officers and the police watch the sale of exciseable articles.

Market monopoly.

The markets are leased out only in the Kuchindā *tahsil*; elsewhere in order to encourage trading in the less developed tracts no assessment is imposed. Every tenant who attends the bazar or market for sale purposes pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies, but fish and meat sellers are exempted. Local shopkeepers who expose goods for sale in the market pay 3 pies per market day. Foreign traders who visit the market for sale pay 1 pie per rupee if their sale is under Rs. 20 and 3 pies per rupee if it exceeds Rs. 20.

Pāṭhi.

A tax or *pāṭhi* is imposed on industrial classes; the rate is higher than in the Bonai State, but the people are much better off. The rates per annum are, Pāns and Gandās (who weave) Rs. 2-2, Bhandāris (barbers) Re. 1-4, Kewats (dealing in parched rice) annas 12, Khātis (blacksmiths) annas 8, Kharurās (brass workers) annas 8, Lakharās (who make bracelets of lac) annas 8, Guriās (sweatmeat-sellers) annas 12, Khairās (preparers of catechu) Re. 1, Ghantrās (bell-makers) annas 8, Kāmārs (iron smelters) Re. 1-4, Jhorās (fishermen and gold-washers) Re. 1-4, Telis—one seer of oil for each pressing machine worked by them.

Civil Justice.
Crimes.
Police.

In the year 1907-08 the total number of civil suits for disposal was 378, out of which only 11·4 per cent. were for sums exceeding Rs. 100. During the year 1907-08 869 cases were reported to the police. The police force is in charge of a Superintendent, with two Inspectors under him and a regular staff of officers and men: the system followed is similar to that in force in the Central Provinces, but the system of surveillance of bad characters and criminals has recently been remodelled on the lines followed in Bengal.

There is a good masonry jail at headquarters where regular Jails labour is imposed and discipline enforced. There is a large workshop where weaving on improved methods is taught to the prisoners under a trained expert; excellent cloth of various patterns and good *daris* are manufactured: the flyshuttle loom and English made handlooms are in use: pottery work is also taught to the prisoners: other kinds of labour are lime-burning, brick-making and the oil-mill. There is also a small sub-jail at Kuchindā. The average daily jail population in 1907-08 was 92. The State possesses some good public buildings; the best being the jail and High school at the headquarters. The total expenditure incurred on account of public works in 1907-08 was Rs. 27,855.

Public
Works
Depart-
ment.

The number of schools regularly maintained by the State in 1907-08 was 33, and besides a large number of aided private schools (*pāthsālās*) impart simple instruction in the villages. There is a High English school at Deogarh. There is a girls' school at the headquarters. The number of pupils in 1907-08 in all the schools was 4,536. There is a special school for the education of Gandās at the headquarters. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 7,162 on education.

EDUCA-
TION.

CHAPTER IV.

BARAMBA STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS. THE State of Barāmbā lies between 20° 21' and 20° 31' N., and 85° 12' and 85° 31' E., with an area of 134 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Hindol State; on the east by the Tigiriā State; on the south by Cuttaok district and Khandparā State (the boundary line being formed by the Mahānadi river); and on the west by the Narsinghpur State. Kanakā peak (2,038 feet), the highest point of a hill range of the same name, is situated on the northern border of the State.

The country for the most part is open and flat and the soil is very fertile: the tract along the Mahānadi river is constantly liable to inundation and the riverain villages are frequently damaged by large deposits of sand and silt. The only hills of any importance are those on the northern border of the State. The average rainfall for the six years—from 1902-03 to 1907-08—was 53·43 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Barāmbā.

HISTORY. The history of the Barāmbā State is alleged according to the family tradition to commence from the year 1305 A.D. with Hatakeswar Raut, a famous wrestler who served Kishor Narsingh, the Rājā of Orissa, and in recognition of his valour was presented with two Khond villages by name Sankha (conch shell) and Mohuri (pipe) on the north bank of the Mahānadi river, three miles south of the present headquarters. These two villages were then owned and inhabited by Khonds. Hatakeswar drove them away and settled in Barāmbā, which has since been the residence of all the Chiefs of the State. The area of the two villages when they were presented by the Orissa Rājā in all probability never exceeded four square miles. The founder, however, extended the limit of his possession to about eight square miles before he died, leaving his younger brother Malakeswar Raut to succeed him.

The second Chief, Malakeswar Raut, who held his *gadi* for 18 years, extended the limit of the State to Ogālpur, about three miles west and five miles south-west of Barāmbā. He discovered the temple of the goddess Vattārikā or Bruhadāmbā or Barāmā at

Ogālpur, and out of respect for this goddess named the State after her. Jambeswar Rāut, the fourth Chief, who held his *gadi* from A.D. 1375 to 1416, conquered the Khond Chief of Khārodh, eight miles north-west of Barāmbā, and annexed his lands (about 20 square miles), thus raising the area of the State to about 36 square miles. The fifth Chief, Bholeswar Rāut, conquered the Khandait or Chief of Amātiā, six miles west of Barāmbā, and extended the limit of the State to Ratāpāt, eight miles west of the headquarters, and the present boundary between the Barāmbā and Narsinghpur States. It was during the time of this Chief, who held his *gadi* for 43 years (from A.D. 1416 to 1459) that the farthest western limit of the State was reached. His successors increased their possessions to the east of the headquarters, but made no attempt to extend the State further on the west. Kānhu Rāut, the sixth Chief, held his *gadi* for 55 years (from A.D. 1459 to 1514), and extended the limit of the State to Mahuliā, about five miles east of Barāmbā. Nabin Rāut, the ninth Chief, held his *gadi* for 23 years (from A.D. 1537 to 1560). During his time the State attained its largest limit from Ratāpāt in the west, to Bidhārpur in the east, 18 miles, and from the range of hills separating Hindol from Barāmbā to the banks of the Mahānadi, about eight-and-a-half miles, the present limit of the State. During the time of the twelfth Chief, Krishna Chandra Mangrāj, who held the *gadi* from A.D. 1635 to 1650, the Marāthās invaded the country; the Chief acknowledging their supremacy was required to pay a tribute of 6,335 *kāhans* of cowries per annum. Padmanāva Birabar Mangrāj Mahāpātra, the seventeenth Chief of the State, was a weak Rājā; he held the *gadi* from A.D. 1748 to 1793. During the first part of the period during which he held his *gadi* the Rājā of Khandparā invaded the State, drove out the Chief, and remained in possession of the State for nearly 13 months. Rājā Padmanāva sought for and obtained the assistance of the Rājā of Khurdā, and recovered possession of the State. In the year 1175, the Rājā of Narsinghpur invaded the State and took possession of two of its important forts, Khārodh and Ratāpāt. The Rājā was powerless to expel the invaders, so he appealed to the Marāthās, and with their assistance and intercession was able to regain possession of the forts. This account is taken from the family traditions, but there are no authentic records.

It seems that the Mughals never exercised direct supremacy over the Chiefs of this State. The Marāthās however did so, and there are letters extant which show that they fixed the annual tribute of the State from the year 1776 to 1778 A.D. and

collected the same directly from the Chief. There are also three other old letters of interest in the records. In one of these the Marāthās intimated their having recovered the Ratāpāt *garh* (fort) from the Narsinghpur Rājā; in another they required the presence of the Barāmbā Rājā to settle a boundary dispute between Barāmbā and Narsinghpur; the third is addressed to the Rājā of Narsinghpur, and contains the decision of the Marāthā Government regarding the possession of Khārodh and Ratāpāt. The State has no *farmān* either from the Mughals or from the Marāthā Government. The emblem of signature is a dog metamorphosed into a lion, a heraldic monster that took its origin in a story belonging to the time of the first founder, when a dog killed a tiger.

**THE
PEOPLE.**

The population increased from 32,526 in 1891 to 38,260 in 1901, of whom 37,441 are Hindus. A few Buddhists are still found in one or two villages. The most numerous castes are Chasās (11,000) and Pāns (4,600). The population is contained in 181 villages, and there are 285 persons to the square mile.

The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 18,393, females, 19,048, total of Hindus 37,441, or 97·8 per cent of the population; proportion of males in total Hindus, 49·0 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 60, females, 56, total of Musalmāns, 116 or 0·3 per cent. of the population; proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 51·7 per cent. Christians, *nil*. Other denominations—Buddhist—males, 360, females, 343, total, 703 or 1·8 per cent of the population; proportion of males in total others, 51·2 per cent. Total population of the State 38,260; proportion of males in total population, 49·1 per cent. The number of persons able to read and write is 1,675 or 4·4 per cent. of the total population. Averages—villages per square mile, 0·74; persons per village, 211; houses per village, 43·8; houses per square mile, 59·1; persons per house, 4·8. The census report of 1901 returns 167 villages, with less than five hundred inhabitants, 13 with from five hundred to a thousand, and one with from one to two thousand.

**PUBLIC
HEALTH.**

There is a dispensary at headquarters in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant: 2,926 patients were treated in 1907-08: this figure includes 2 indoor patients: besides this the Vaccination Sub-Inspector treated 1,298 patients. Vaccination work is in charge of a special Civil Hospital Assistant, who renders medical aid in the interior, and attends to village sanitation. In the year 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 756 and re-vaccinations, 588.

The soil is very fertile, and the lands are well cultivated. The principal crop is paddy, of which several good varieties are grown: in most of the villages, there are fine mango groves: sugarcane is extensively cultivated, and is a very valuable and paying crop to the people of the State.

The assessment of rent is light. The average rate per acre for uplands being Re. 0-11-4 for *padar* land and Re. 0-3-1 for *toila* land and for the three classes of rice land, Rs. 2-12-11, Rs. 2-2-6 and Re. 1-2-8. The rate of daily wages during the ten years from 1893 to 1902 has averaged as follows: superior mason, 5½ annas, common mason, 3½ annas; superior carpenter, 6 annas, common carpenter, 3 annas; cooly, 1½ annas; superior blacksmith, 6 annas, common blacksmith, 2½ annas: the rate of wages has remained practically stationary during this period. The average price of wheat, rice, gram and salt during the same period has averaged respectively 12½, 22½, 21½ and 10 seers per rupee.

Nearly 75 per cent. of the total population live on agriculture, and of the remainder nearly 10 per cent. follow commerce. The State possesses no particular manufactures or trade. A colony of Buddhists inhabiting the village of Māniābandha weave silk *sāris* and silk cloth of fine texture and artistic patterns: the cloth is well dyed. The trade consists in the export of grain, pulses, molasses, oil-seeds, timber, bamboos, firewood, and other forest produce to Cuttack. The principal imported articles are spices, mill-cloths, salt, kerosene oil, iron, brass and bell-metal utensils. Bi-weekly trading fair is held at Māniābandha which is situated on the Mahānadi.

The Mahānadi affords excellent water carriage, and logs of timber and bamboos are floated down the river to Cuttack and Puri districts. A good fair-weather road connects Barāmbā with Narsinghpur on one side and Tigrirā on the other, and joins the old Cuttack-Sambalpur road above Sankarpur in the Dhenkānāl State.

There are four branch roads, viz.: Sasāng road towards Khandparā, 3 miles in length; Abhimanpur-Bhāupur road towards Dhenkānāl, 3 miles; the Bāngarsingā road, 6 miles in length, towards Bānki in the Cuttack district and the Gopināthpur road to Baideswar in Cuttack, 3 miles in length. There is a branch post office at the headquarters.

The land revenue administration follows the same system as in the other States of Orissa. The village headmen, known as *sarbarāhkkārs*, hold their villages for the period of settlement and are remunerated by a cash commission on the village rental. The *sarbarāhkkārs* formerly enjoyed service lands for their duties as

headmen and collectors of rent. The headman is responsible for the rent of the village and he cannot obtain from the State a certificate against defaulting tenants until he has paid in all the dues. The last settlement was concluded in 1906-07 during the period the State was under the administration of Government. The land revenue demand in 1907-08 was Rs. 30,469.

GENERAL ADMINIS- TRATION.	The relations between the State and the British Government are governed by the <i>sanads</i> of 1894 and of 1908. For several years the State was under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief, but the administration has recently been
Finances.	handed over to him. The State yielded a revenue of Rs. 41,149 in 1907-08 and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,397 to the British Govern-
Forests.	ment. A regular Forest Department has been organised under a trained Forester: wasteful felling has been controlled and regular forest rules introduced together with a fuel cess levied at one anna per acre of cultivated lands. The forest income in
Excise.	1907-08 was Rs. 3,537. The revenue from excise amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,524.
Civil justice.	The number of suits instituted during the year 1907-08 was 136. There were 242 cases reported to the police in 1907-08:
Crime.	and there is practically no heinous crime. The police force
Police.	consists of one Sub-Inspector, three Head-Constables and 16 constables besides <i>paiks</i> (State militia) and <i>chaukidars</i> (village
Jails.	watchmen). The State possesses a suitable masonry jail with accommodation for 24 prisoners: the daily average population in 1907-08 was 11.57.
Public Works Depart- ment.	A considerable expenditure on public works was incurred in 1906-07, viz., Rs. 17,932; the expenditure was chiefly on irrigation embankments, tanks and the upkeep of the roads: the department is under the charge of a qualified Overseer. In 1907-08 the expenditure on public works was Rs. 6,264.
Educa- tion.	The schools in the State consist of one Middle Vernacular, three Upper Primary, including one girls' school, fifty-five Lower Primary and one Sanskrit <i>tal</i> . There are also three private schools. The number of pupils attending was 977 in 1907-08: there has been a steady improvement in the popularity of education throughout the State. The State receives a grant-in-aid for primary education from Government.

CHAPTER V.

BAUD STATE.

THE State of Baud lies between 20° 13' and 20° 53' N., and 83° 35' and 84° 48' E., with an area of 1,264 square miles. PHYSICAL ASPECTS.
It is bounded on the north by the Mahānadi river, separating it from the Sonpur and Athmallik States; on the east by the Daspallā State; on the south by the Khondmāls; and on the west by the Patnā and Sonpur States, from which it is separated by the Tel river.

The southern boundary is formed by the Khondmāls, which consist of high mountain ranges and highlands, between which and the Mahānadi river lie the fertile plains which now constitute the area under the Chief of the Baud State. The country consists of a long strip of level country running parallel with the Mahānadi, with gradual undulating rises to the hill ranges which form the Khondmāls. The natural features of the country lend themselves to irrigation, the hills on the southern border forming a natural watershed from which many small streams find their way to the Mahānadi: the principal of these streams are the Bagh and the Meherani. The hills on the southern border and the country along their foot are thickly covered with forest, in which *sal* (*Shorea robusta*) largely predominates. The country except the tract in the close proximity of the Mahānadi is unhealthy. The principal mountain peaks are: Bandigārā on the southern border, 3,308 feet; Bānkonithudi, in the north, 2,080 feet; Siānangā, in the west, 1,917 feet. The average rainfall for the six years—1902-03 to 1907-08—was 51.40 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Baudgarh.

It is not known by whom the State of Baud was founded, HISTORY. there being no historical account to throw light on the subject. It is alleged that the State was bounded on the north by Bāmra and Angul, both of which are said to have belonged in ancient times to the Puri Rājā; on the south by Gumsur and Bara Kimeri; on the west by Amai river in the Patnā State; and on the east by Kamaimohan in Khandparā. The State was formerly reckoned to be 120 *kos* (240 miles) in length and breadth, but in course of time certain portions of it were

dissevered from the original, viz., (1) from Kamai to Udandi on the east; (2) from Amai to the Kharag river in the south-west corner; (3) from the Bāghnadi to the Meherani on the west; (4) Athmallik State (as it exists at the present time) on the north; and (5) the Khondmals on the south. The above disintegrations are alleged to have taken place as follows:—

During the time of Rājā Siddheswar Deva a strip of country called Daspalla, and extending from Kamaimohan near Kantilo to Udandimohan in the east of the State, belonged to Baud. Its distance from the headquarters rendered it impossible for the Rājā to administer successfully. To relieve the people of that portion of the country from the difficulties and inconveniences which they had to put up with in coming on trifling affairs to the headquarters, the Rājā, in 1420 of the *Shakābda* era, i.e., in 1498-99 A.D., made a gift of this portion of his territory to his uterine younger brother, Nārāyan Rai, on the condition that he should govern it under the orders of the Rājā, and that only cases of minor importance should be disposed of by him, those of greater importance being sent up to the Chief. This condition Nārāyan Rai fulfilled for some time, but gradually began to exceed his powers by disposing of serious cases himself. The Rājā hearing this, sent for his brother, who in fear of punishment took refuge with the Rājā of Khandparā, to whom he made over possession of the tract extending from Kamai to midway between Khandparā and Daspallā. A council of *sardārs* (headmen) and people was called by the Chief of Baud and it was unanimously resolved to recover possession by force. Instead of carrying out this resolution, the Rājā sent emissaries to Nārāyan Rai, who appears for some time to have again complied with the conditions on which he held the grant and to have returned to allegiance. Nārāyan Rai, however, again gradually relaxed his obedience, and after the death of Rājā Siddheswar Deva gradually asserted, and practically obtained his independence, though it was never formally admitted by the Baud State.

The strip of country lying between the Kharag river, on the west of Baud and Amaimohan was given in 1521 (*Shakābda*) i.e., 1599-1600 A.D., by Rājā Madan Mohan Deva to his two daughters as a maintenance grant on their marriage, reserving, however, full authority over the area in all matters of administration. All cases from this tract were for a long time committed to the Rājā for trial, but there being no fixed rules for the administration, and the Rājā relying too much upon his sons-in-law they gradually asserted their independence and eventually paid homage to the Chief of the Patnā State to whom they were

related: no hostile action was taken against them but their independence was at no time recognised by the Rājā of Baud.

In 1780-81 A.D. the Rājā of Baud obtained a loan from the Sonpur Rājā. For the liquidation of this debt he made over *pargana* Pancharā, lying between Bāghnadi and the Meherani. A dispute arose as to the possession of this tract and it was settled by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahāls, who gave the *pargana* to the Sonpur Rājā.

The State which is at present known as Athmallik is alleged to have been once a part of Baud, and not an independent State. Two forts, named Dumbā and Handapā, are said to have been established by a former Raja of Baud and the names of these forts are still familiar. Dumbā was in Baud and Handapā in Athmallik. For the collection of rents in that portion of Baud which lay to the south of the Mahānadi the Khonds and Sudhas were appointed *sarbarāhkars* (hewlmen) of *muthas* (fiscal division of the Khonds) and a similar arrangement was in force for the tract lying to the north of the river and known as Athmallik, where a single *sarbarāhkār* was in charge of the collections. The only difference was that the former being in charge of comparatively small areas were called *sardārs*, while the latter was called *sāmanta*, on account of the greater importance of the charge. There was no material difference between them, nor was the *sāmanta* of Athmallik vested with greater powers. The Athmallik *sāmanta* was *sardār* of eight *māls*, just as there are in Baud officers called *Sātmālik* and *Bāramālik*, who are in charge of seven and twelve *muthas*, respectively. On the death of a *sarbarāhkār* or *sāmanta* his successor on paying a *nazar* was recognised receiving a *sār* (a piece of cloth) from the Rājā in return. In former days Athmallik apparently had no distinct *purohit* (priest and spiritual guide) of its own, but under the orders of the Rājā of Baud one used to go there from Baud. On the British conquest of Orissa the Chief went to Sambalpur to make his submission and have his tribute settled. The *Sāmanta* of Athmallik also went to Sambalpur and got a separate tribute fixed for Athmallik on the ground that it was an independent State.

In the treaty engagement of 1804, the Chief of the State is mentioned as the Rājā of Baud and Athmallik. The then Chief, Rājā Biswambhar Deva, apparently tendered his submission later than those Chiefs with whom treaty engagements were entered into in the first instance in 1803. Baud forms the western extremity of the group of the States formerly known as the Orissa Tributary Mahāls, and it awaited the result of the resistance

offered by the Marāthās at the Barmūl Pass, in the State of Daspallā. On the 2nd November 1803, Major Forbes forced the pass and routed and dispersed the Marāthās. The Chief of Baud immediately submitted. A treaty engagement was entered into with him on the 3rd March 1804, some of the terms of which differ from those stipulated with ten of the Chiefs in 1803. Till 1837, the State formed part of what was then known as the South-Western Frontier Agency. The State was originally liable to a re-adjustment of its tribute after every 20 years, the last of which was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 has fixed it permanently.

The separation from Baud of the Khondmāls, over which the Chief of Baud possessed a merely nominal jurisdiction, was due to the Khonds of Gumsur lead by the renowned Chakra Bisoi having colluded with the Khonds of Baud and created disturbances which the Rājā was entirely unable to quell. The Chief failed to put down the practice of human sacrifices (Meriah) then prevailing amongst the Khonds. He, therefore, in 1835 made over that part of his State, which was only nominally under his control, to the British Government, and it has since been incorporated with Angul into a British district. From the time of the last Brahman Rājā Gandhamārdan Deva, who held his *gadi* in 403 (*Shakābdā*), i.e., 481-482 A.D., up to the present day, it is said that there have been 44 Rājās. Gandhamārdan Deva is said to have continued on the *gadi* from 403 to 470 (*Shakābdā*), i.e., 481-482 A.D., to 548-549 A.D., when one Anang Bhanj succeeded him, giving up the title of "Bhanj" and assuming that of "Deva."

This Anang Bhanj, it is said, was one of the two sons of Braja Kishor Bhanj, the younger brother of Biswambhar Bhanj, Rājā of Keonjhar, who was a contemporary of Rājā Gandhamārdan Deva of Baud. His father, Braja Kishor Bhanj, quitted Keonjhar, owing to some misunderstanding between himself and his elder brother, the Rājā of Keonjhar, settling with his family at Kuturi; on his death in 452 (*Shakābdā*), i.e., 530-531 A.D., his widow with her two sons left the place and settled at Baud. The then Rājā of Baud who was childless adopted both children and gave the widow a maintenance allowance, Anang Deva thus obtaining the *gadi* of the Baud State. The Rājās of Baud showed themselves loyal to the Mughal and Marāthā rulers and received at their hands titles of distinction. The Baud, Daspallā, Keonjhar, and Mayūrbhanj Raj families belong to the same stock, claiming descent from the solar race, and are held to be high caste Kshatriyas. The Chief has no distinct family title, but the